

NOTES

SAGITTARIA GUAYANENSIS (ALISMACEAE) IN LOUISIANA: NEW TO THE UNITED STATES.—According to Bogin, in his “Revision of the genus *Sagittaria* (Alismataceae)” (Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9: 179-233. 1955.), *Sagittaria guayanensis* H.B.K. ssp. *guayanensis* ranges “Throughout tropical America, except in the higher mountains.” His distribution map indicates that the plant occurs, in North America, from west-central Mexico south through Panama. On the basis of the following collection, *S. guayanensis* ssp. *guayanensis* may now be added to the flora of the conterminous United States: frequent weed in rice field, rice experiment station, 2.5 miles NE of Crowley, Acadia Parish, Louisiana, *Thieret* 31870, 18 August 1969. Among United States *Sagittaria* (including *Lophotocarpus*), *S. guayanensis* is distinctive by its triangular sepals that are strongly keeled distally and that are closely appressed in flower and fruit; by its flowers, which have a ring of several functional stamens around the gynoecium; and by its leaves, which are broadly ovate or elliptic, are deeply cordate at the base, and are floating. In size and shape, the leaves are reminiscent of those of *Nymphoides cordata*. The flowers in anthesis are the only part of the plant that is emersed. Their petals are white, with a dull reddish spot just above the base, and are 12-15 mm long. The achenes are greenish and strongly tuberculate when mature. The large receptacle is white, making, after shedding of the achenes, a striking contrast to the persistent green sepals. A passable illustration of *S. guayanensis* is given in *Flora Malesiana*, Ser. 1, Vol. 5 (1957), p. 328. *Sagittaria guayanensis* is represented in the Old World by ssp. *lappula* (D. Don) Bogin, which is distinguished from the New World plant by characteristics of the achenes. Voucher specimens of the Louisiana collection are to be distributed through the 1969 Southern Appalachian Botanical Club exchange.—*John W. Thieret, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette 70501.*

RUMEX OBOVATUS AND RUMEX PARAGUAYENSIS (POLYGONACEAE) IN LOUISIANA: NEW TO NORTH AMERICA.—Among collections of Louisiana *Rumex* sent last year to Dr. K. H. Rechinger for determination were specimens of two species whose identity had long baffled me. The suspicion that these were *R. obovatus* Danser and *R. paraguayensis* D. Parodi was confirmed by Dr. Rechinger. The species are well-described, and their fruiting structures are illustrated, in Rechinger's “Die sud- und zentral amerikanischen Arten der Gattung *Rumex*” (Arkiv for Botanik 26A, no. 3: 1-58. 1933). Native to Argentina and Paraguay, they are adventive in Europe but seemingly have not been previously reported from North America. Both species are, according to Rechinger, annual or biennial. *Rumex obovatus* behaves as an annual in Louisiana. Both species possess valve margins that are prominently toothed, a characteristic shared, in southeastern United